

# THE WHIG STANDARD.



FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HENRY CLAY.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.**

WASHINGTON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1844.

## MARK THE DIFFERENCE!

The following letters from Mr. CLAY and Mr. POLK, alike explicit and direct, leave no room for further doubt or cavil as to their relative position on the Tariff. Let every man read for himself, and judge who comes up to the standard:

**MR. CLAY.**  
ASHLAND, June 29, '44.  
Dear Sir: I have received your favor, stating that our political opponents represent me as being a friend of protection at the North, and for free trade at the South; and you desire an expression of my opinion, under my own hand, for the purpose of correcting this misrepresentation. I am afraid that you will find the effort vain to correct misrepresentations of me.—Those who choose to understand my opinions can have no difficulty in clearly comprehending them. I have repeatedly expressed them as late as this spring, and several times in answer to letters from Pennsylvania. My opinions, such as they are, have been recently quite as freely expressed at the South as I ever uttered them at the North. I have everywhere maintained, that in adjusting a Tariff for revenue, discriminations ought to be made for protection: THAT THE TARIFF OF 1842 HAS OPERATED MOST BENEFICENTLY, and that I AM UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL. These opinions were announced by me at public meetings in Alabama, Georgia, Charleston in South Carolina, North Carolina, and in Virginia. I am, respectfully, your friend and ob't serv't.  
H. CLAY.  
MR. FRED. J. COPE.

## THE CONSEQUENCE OF ANNEXATION.

The correspondence between Mr. Green, our Charge at Mexico and the Mexican Minister Bocanegra, published in the Madisonian of Saturday, shows that that Government has abated nothing from the position it assumed in August last in reference to annexation. Mr. Bocanegra explicitly declares that war will be the consequence, as every man of common sense must have foreseen. The official lies that have been propagated to the effect that Mexico would be glad to be rid of Texas, and would rejoice at annexation, have met with a flat refutation. But suppose it had been otherwise. Suppose we had been able, by dint of mere bullying, to frighten Mexico into acquiescence. Could anything have been more disgraceful? anything more infamous? The Executive of this nation, but for the intervention of the Senate, would have brought disgrace upon it, as he has brought infamy upon himself. He has planned and plotted an act of National piracy; more criminal and more base, because cowardly, than any deed of villany perpetrated by outlaws upon the high seas—deeds which have been expiated upon the gallows. He would have made war upon a friendly neighbor for the sake of ROBBING it. He with his unprincipled and guilty advisers, Calhoun, McDuffie, and Walker, would have been responsible in the eyes of enlightened Christendom, and of enlightened posterity, for every drop of blood shed in such a war.

The following is an extract from Mr. Bocanegra's reply to Mr. Green:

"Finally, the Charge d'Affaires assures Mexico that his Government is anxious for the arrangement of all questions which can result from this treaty, including that of boundaries, taking it for granted that the treaty is complete. The undersigned has express orders from the President of the Republic to say, and to state in the most distinct and express manner, that Mexico has neither renounced, nor ought to renounce, and consequently does not renounce, nor in any manner cede in totality or in part, its rights; that its firm and constant resolution has been, and is, to sustain the integrity and dignity of the nation; that this time, so opportune for the reproduction of its protests, he would offer them anew, one by one, but remarking especially on the one under date of the 25th August, 1843, in these words: 'That the Government of Mexico will consider the annexation of Texas to the territory of the United States as a declaration of war against the Mexican Republic.'"

A CHALLENGE DECLINED.—Mr. J. N. Reynolds addressed the people of both parties in New London, Connecticut, on Saturday evening last. Previously a public challenge had been sent out to divide the time with any Locofoco in the town who would be willing to meet him in debate. The challenge was not accepted, and Mr. Reynolds had the field to himself.

## THE PYRAMID!

The following Locofoco pyramid of States is copied into the Globe without comment, from which we infer that those States which are not in the pyramid are yielded to the Whigs:

From the "Sober Second Thought."

HURRAH FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PYRAMID!

|                |    |
|----------------|----|
| OHIO           | 23 |
| MAINE          | 9  |
| INDIANA        | 12 |
| NEW YORK       | 36 |
| ILLINOIS       | 9  |
| VIRGINIA       | 17 |
| ALABAMA        | 9  |
| MICHIGAN       | 5  |
| MISSOURI       | 7  |
| ARKANSAS       | 3  |
| LOUISIANA      | 6  |
| MISSISSIPPI    | 6  |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE  | 6  |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 9  |
| PENNSYLVANIA   | 26 |

Necessary to elect - - - 188  
To spare - - - 45

It will be seen that this Babel-builder, with all his vain confidence, has not presumed to place North Carolina, Tennessee, or Georgia, among the materials of his edifice. The Polkites must feel humiliation in being constrained to surrender Mr. Polk's own terra firma—both the land of his birth and his adoption. Is it because the people in those States know him?

They claim a majority of ninety-one, counting the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, which will most certainly go for Mr. Clay, together with Virginia, Louisiana, and Michigan, which will probably go for him, not to name Maine and Indiana, which may do likewise.

But suppose two of the three great States should vote for Mr. Clay, and with the Locofoco admissions as to the remainder, he will be elected.—Thus: Ohio has 23 electoral votes—Pennsylvania 26—making together 49. If 49 be taken from 183, the vote claimed for Mr. Polk, and added to 92, the number yielded to Mr. Clay, the Whig side will preponderate. Upon such an hypothesis Mr. Polk would count but 134, while Mr. Clay would count 141. The majority of Mr. Clay would be still greater if New York and Pennsylvania, or New York and Ohio, be transferred to the other side. Or it would be sufficient to transfer Virginia and New York to the opposite side.

It is thus apparent, that, according to the calculations of the Locofocos themselves, they have no chance of success without carrying three States which will most certainly vote for Mr. Clay.

## JOHN JONES'S WAR.

John Tyler, aided and abetted by Walker, Calhoun, and others, attempted to annex Texas to the Union somewhat upon the plan of operations dictated by Peggy Lob to "Leetle Paul;" that is to say, by "insinuation, not fluster." They tried the plan of negotiation, and were foiled. John Jones intends to make open war. He says: "Texas must and will be annexed to this country, even should force be necessary to accomplish the object." And again he says:

"If Texan blood be shed under such circumstances, [that is, with the aid of British gold and bayonets], the capital of Mexico will fall in twelve months afterwards, and England will find enough to do to defend herself."

We shouldn't be surprised if the Duke of Wellington, Santa Anna, and John Jones, should get to loggerheads. The Duke is too old now to "head" John Jones like he did Bonaparte. It would be a fine joke if John Jones should head him and send him to St. Helena!

We have already had a Sam Jones war in Florida—why not a John Jones war in Texas? The difference betwixt Sam and John is as that between tweedledum and tweedledee!

In the discussion upon the tariff in the Senate, Mr. McDuffie said:

"There is a Senator (Mr. Simmons, from Rhode Island,) sitting but two seats from me in the Senate Chamber, who is a manufacturer, and who works up about as much cotton as I raise, and who, as God is my judge, derives a greater benefit from the cotton I raise and send to market, than I do myself."

Wouldn't sell it to him!

MESSRS. BENTON and McDUFFIE.—In his last speech on the Texas treaty, in reply to Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Benton said—

The Senator from South Carolina compares the rejected treaty to the slain Caesar, and gives it a ghost, which is to meet me at some future day, as the spectre met Brutus at Philippi. I accept the comparison, and thank the Senator for it. It is both classic and just; for as Caesar was slain for the good of his country, so has been this treaty; and as the spectre appeared at Philippi on the side of the ambitious Antony, and the hypocrite Octavius, and against the patriot Brutus, so would the ghost of this poor treaty, when it comes to meet me, appear on the side of the President and his Secretary, and against the man who was struggling to save his country from their lawless designs. But here the comparison must stop; for I can promise the ghost and his backers, that if the fight goes against me at this new Philippi, with which I am threatened, and the enemies of the American Union triumph over me, as the enemies of Roman liberty triumphed over Brutus and Cassius, I shall not fall upon my sword, as Brutus did, though Cassius be killed, and run it through my own body; but I shall save it, and save myself for another day, and for another use—for the day when the battle of the disunion of these States is to be fought—not with words, but with iron—and for the hearts of the traitors who appear in arms against their country.

ORANGE and CATHOLIC MOBS continued at last dates, in Canada. The Toronto papers are full of accounts of their movements. The "Toronto Examiner" of the 17th, describes at length the extent of these troubles, and gives accounts of arrests, &c.

## THE ISSUE FAIRLY MADE—PASS IT ROUND.

The New York Plebeian, in an editorial article, places Mr. Clay where he wants him, "in favor of the present tariff;" hear what he says:

"If we had the privilege of defining the position of Mr. Clay on the tariff, and he was compelled to adhere to that position, we would give him that which the Protectionists of the North and East are anxious he should assume—that is in favor of the present tariff."

The New York Tribune gladly accepts the issue, and says that "we proclaim that he, (Mr. Clay,) is in favor of the present tariff." We join the Tribune in this declaration, and make the following extract from the last letter of Mr. Clay on the subject, dated June 29, 1844, as the authority on which we do it:

"I have everywhere maintained, that in adjusting a tariff for revenue, discriminations ought to be made for protection; that the tariff of 1842 has operated most beneficially, and that I AM UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL."—HENRY CLAY.

The Plebeian has gone further and given us Mr. Polk's opinion of the present tariff; he says: "The opinions of Gov. Polk do not require to be changed to meet contingencies. Whether the present tariff brings \$10,000,000 or \$50,000,000 annually, HE IS OPPOSED TO IT."

Here the declaration is openly made by our opponents; and in proof of the correctness of the above, we give an extract from the address of Mr. Polk to the people of Tennessee, dated May 29, 1843:

"I had steadily during the period I was a Representative in Congress been opposed to a Protective Policy, as my recorded votes and published speeches prove. Since I retired from Congress I had held the same opinions. In the present canvass for Governor I HAD AVOwed MY OPPOSITION TO THE TARIFF ACT OF THE LAST WHIG CONGRESS, as being highly PROTECTIVE in its character."—JAMES K. POLK.

## LETTER FROM MR. FRELINGHUYSEN.

The following copy of a letter has been handed to us for publication. It was written to F. E. Metzgar, Esq., one of the most respectable and gentlemanly Whigs of Hanover, York county, Pa. and was in reply to a letter from Mr. Metzgar to Mr. Frelinghuysen, inquiring of him whether he belonged to the Native American Party.

The answer of Mr. Frelinghuysen is like all his replies—prompt, manly, and to the purpose. We commend the letter to all our readers.

NEW YORK, July 3d, 1844.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 27th June is duly received. I am happy to relieve your mind by stating to you that I am not of the "Native American" party, nor do I, nor any considerate Whig, as I believe, cherish any feeling but that of the strongest disapprobation of the scenes of violence and blood that occurred at Philadelphia. These charges, so industriously circulated by some unworthy members of the adverse party, ought not to disturb the Whigs. I can fearlessly challenge the proof that I ever countenanced the doctrines of persecution or exclusion from office for opinion's sake. I hold in veneration the principles of our Constitution that leaves conscience free, that separates Church and State, and requires no religious test and recognizes no particular religious denomination as the favored establishment of Government.

These are my views, and always have been.

Yours, very respectfully,

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

MR. F. E. METZGAR.

MORE TREASON!—We find the following among the regular toasts at the celebration of the 4th in Colleton District, South Carolina:

3. ANNEXATION.—The great measure of deliverance and liberty to the South; with it we are Unionists; without it we are Disunionists, though the fate of traitors be our doom. Nine times nine cheers.

4. THE TARIFF OF 1842.—An odious act—disgraceful to the United States Congress, and ruinous to Southern interests; if not soon repealed, South Carolina will again be ready to apply the rightful remedy. Nine cheers.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS.—Our Northern and Eastern brethren [we call them so under the constitution, but in no other relation] we say to in plain phrase: Texas shall be annexed to the Union—the Tariff shall be reduced to the revenue standard, and they shall cease to annoy us on the subject of slavery, or we will hold them as we hold the rest of the world, "enemies in war, in peace friends." Nine times nine cheers.

T. W. DORR.—The Providence Journal says: "Sundry letters and petitions have been received by Governor Fenner, praying for the pardon of Thomas W. Dorr, now in confinement in the State prison. It is not probably known to the writers that the Governor has no power to interfere in the matter. The pardoning power in this State is vested exclusively in the General Assembly, and any petitions for its exercise should be addressed to that body."

NORTH CAROLINA.—We learn from the Norfolk Herald that the Whigs had a glorious rally in Old Gates at the District Convention near Gatesville, on Thursday. There were upwards of two thousand present from the different counties of the district; a much larger number than had been anticipated, from a sparse population and the want of facilities of access. The finest spirit prevailed, and the fire of 1840 burnt as brightly as ever.

A WHIG CANDIDATE.—The Conferees of the 20th Congressional District, composed of Washington and Beaver counties, met at Florence on Thursday last, and agreed unanimously to present the name of John H. Ewing, Esq., to the District as the Whig nominee for election to the 29th Congress. This result followed an arrangement entered into at the last Conference, which settled the principle of alternation for one term. Mr. Dickey being the choice of Beaver county last year, of course Washington county was entitled to the choice this year, and that choice fell upon Mr. Ewing, and it could not have fallen upon one more worthy and every way deserving.—Philad. Inquirer.

From the Wetumpka (Ala.) Whig.

## SUPREME COURT OF THE U. STATES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, versus

JAMES K. POLK, alias LITTLE JEMMY.

The trial of this case commenced on the 1st day of June last, and will probably occupy the attention of the Court until November next, the law allowing the jury of the sovereign people, before whom he is to be tried, until that time to make up a verdict. The defendant was arraigned on the day above mentioned, charged with being "a liar—a coward—a poltroon—an inflated toad—a demagogue—a posthumous bantling" of Tennessee Locofocism, and the descendant of a Tory, inheriting all the anti-republican principles of his grand sire. It being shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant had not yet arrived at the age of discretion, the Locofoco party, as his *prochein ami*, was permitted to conduct the defence for him. The appearance of his "next friend," as he arose to plead, was certainly unique. He had on a free trade British red coat—tariff breeches of true blue—a Texas annexation coat, half white and half black—sub-treasury *alias* seven league boots—an internal improvement hat—a repudiating cravat—and a waistcoat said to have been bequeathed to him by Governor Dorr when he was sentenced to hard labor for life in the Rhode Island penitentiary. He appeared entirely unconscious of his grotesque appearance, and, to the usual question, answered "not guilty," with an air of offended dignity that always characterizes a hardened rogue.

The first witness called to the stand was Winter W. Payne, of Alabama. His official station as member of Congress entitled him to be considered as a gentleman of strict veracity, and he consequently was not sworn.

Question by the Counsel for the prosecution—Do you know the accused?

Answer—I do; I have known him intimately for years.

Q. Are you in any way related to him?

A. Only politically. We are both members of the Locofoco party, and support the principles of that harmonious and interesting brotherhood.

Q. You have heard the indictment read: has the defendant ever been guilty, to your knowledge, of any of the charges therein specified?

A. I do not now remember.

Q. Did you not, in January last, write and publish an article in the Washington Globe, in which you denounced him as a coward?

A. I did.

Q. Upon what did you found that charge?

A. Upon the fact that he permitted Mr. Wise to pull him rudely by the arm, and hiss in his ear, "You are the contemptible tool of a petty tyrant! I mean that as an insult—pocket it!"—and did not resent it.

Q. Did you not, in said letter, contemptuously term him the "posthumous bantling of Tennessee Democracy," and compare him to a "toad" that his injudicious friends were trying to puff into the size of an ox?

A. I did.

Q. Did you not, for these and various other reasons, denounce him as totally unfit to be placed upon the ticket as a candidate for Vice President? Did you not say that his name would add no strength to any ticket? Did you not ridicule the idea of attempting to force such a man upon the people of Tennessee, who had twice repudiated him as their Governor? In short, sir, did you not say, that, with his name upon the ticket, the Democrats could never carry that State?

A. I did—and such, then, was my candid opinion.

Q. Are you still of the same opinion?

A. I am not—or, at least, I do not so now declare it.

Q. What reasons have you for changing your opinion?

A. Col. Polk is now the candidate of our party for the Presidency.

Q. True; but does that fact make any thing false that four months ago was true?

A. I cannot say that it would; but—I would thank the Marshal for a drink of water)—circumstances alter cases, and it would be treason against "the party" to say any thing against its nominee.

Q. I understand you to say then that you now take back all that you said previous to the nomination, and recommend Col. Polk for the Presidency?

A. I act in accordance with "the established usages of the party."

Q. What are we to understand by that?

A. That we go for the nominee, right or wrong.

Q. Has your party no principles, then, by which they are governed?

A. Yes, sir; our motto is "principles, not men;" but, then, our avowed "principles," and the "established usages of the party," are very different matters: one is for *show*, the other for *use*.

You can stand aside, sir.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE LATE FLOODS IN ILLINOIS.—Gov. Ford has issued an address to the people of Illinois, requesting them to hold primary meetings throughout the State, on Saturday the 27th of the present month, to obtain money, provisions, clothing, and other necessities of life, for the sufferers by the late flood.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 16th inst. says, a duel took place on the 11th inst., as we learn, at Grand Gulf, Miss., between two gentlemen. Shot guns, loaded each with three buckshots, were the weapons used. At the first fire both parties were severely, if not dangerously, wounded.

The Iron Steamboat Hunter, now in course of construction at Pittsburg for Lieut. McLaughlin, of the U. S. Navy, is nearly ready for launching. The Pittsburg American pronounces her a beautiful model, and says that the workmanship on her will challenge comparison with any vessel of the kind yet built in Europe or America.

YANKEE INGENUITY.—It is stated in the Montreal Times, as a fact, that at several points along the boundary which divides a portion of the States of New York and Vermont from Lower Canada, Yankees have opened or established stores, which, as we would say of neither side politicians, are right on the fence—or, in other words, they are built one half on the American side and the other half on the Canadian. In the Canadian half they keep and sell such articles as are subject to an American tariff, and vice versa. In the American side they store all the goods upon which the Canadians impose a tax.

## FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival of the schooner Delaware, Capt. Guthrie, from Rio Grande St. Pedro, in a short passage of 40 days, we are put in possession of later dates, but find nothing of importance. The war at Montevideo was raging fiercer than ever. The country in the neighborhood of Rio Grande was, as usual, disturbed by insurrectionists. Hides were very scarce and high, and difficult to obtain. The Delaware was in port 60 days without completing her cargo.—N. Y. Tribune.

## FROM PORT-AU-PLATTE, HAYTI.

By the arrival of the schooner Charlotte, Capt. Fuller, we have news from Port-au-Platte to the 11th inst. We learn that it was quiet at Port-au-Platte, but hostilities were anticipated daily from the Haytiens. They were, however, well prepared to receive them. On the 8th July, a new standard was hoisted at Port-au-Platte, under the name of the Dominican flag. On the same day an election took place for President, and a Spaniard (white) was created President of that part of Hayti. His name is not recalled.

No accounts have reached Port-au-Platte of any massacre of whites, as all communication between them and other parts of the island is prohibited.—Ibid.

## FROM MALTA.

Capt. Champion, of the bark Smyrna, from Malta, informs us that the quarantine of five days, which was formerly put upon all vessels from the United States, under any circumstances, had been taken off at the solicitation of the U. S. Consul, and all American vessels, from any port in the U. S. north of Baltimore, with a clean bill of health, have free entrance to the port. The above information was given to Capt. Champion by Mr. Andrews, the U. S. Consul at Malta, a few days before the Smyrna sailed.—Ibid.

A "GOOD 'UN."—The following is from the Cincinnati Herald:

The news of the nomination by the Baltimore Democratic Convention was taken to Frankfort, Ky., by one of the Wickliffes. He met an old acquaintance from a neighboring county, Major Williams, an active and enthusiastic member of the Democratic party. "Well, Major, have you heard who is nominated?" "No," said the Major, "who is it?" "I'll bet you a bottle of wine you can't tell in ten guesses." "Done," replied the Major. He then began, "Van Buren?" "No." "Calhoun?" "No." "Cass?" "No." "Dick Johnson?" "No." "Buchanan?" "No." "Stewart?" "No." "Well, I'm beat out; is it Benton, or Silas Wright, or Woodbury, or McDuffie?" None of these. "Well, the wine is yours; but who have they nominated?" "James K. Polk." "James K. Polk!" snapping his fingers, "the very man I expected would get it."

AN OVERPLUS OF WHIGS.—The steamboat Maryland, Capt. Taylor, which left the wharf last night, for the grand Whig Mass Meeting at Denton, was completely crowded, and many desirous of going were unable to get on board. This is doing business in the old fashioned way.—Baltimore Patriot of yesterday.

Maj. L. H. Osgood, an officer of the army of the last war, and who served through the whole of it, has been removed from the office of measurer in the custom house of this port, and James Holbrook, editor of a Tyler Locofoco paper in Hartford, Connecticut, has been appointed to the office.—Boston Atlas.

WM. C. RIVES.—We believe we are authorized in promising that this distinguished Senator will attend the District Convention at Howard's Grove, either on the first day or the last. His anticipation of guests from a distance, on the 25th or 26th, alone restrains him from giving a positive pledge as to the day.—Richmond Whig.

"In Maryland, Elias Brown and David Stewart, the former a Harrison Elector of 1836, and the latter one for 1840, in that State, are now doing battle manfully in our behalf."

The above meets us in several Locofoco papers, and we copy it from the Washington Spectator. Mr. Brown was one of the Harrison Electors in 1836, but deserted with Mr. Calhoun in 1837, and has ever since voted against the Whigs. Mr. Stewart was not a Harrison Elector in 1840. Both these gentlemen voted against the Whigs at the last election, one in Baltimore county, the other in the city; and then, for the first time, the Whigs carried the county and obtained an overwhelming majority in the city. We have no idea that their voting against the Whigs was the reason of the Whig triumph—but the fact that we did triumph in the face of their opposition, proves that where we lose one man, according to the results of the election, we gain hundreds!—Balt. Pat.

The Cincinnati Atlas is not at all surprised at Mr. Polk's uniform votes in Congress against the old Revolutionary soldiers. That paper thinks him very nearly in the predicament of a zealous Locofoco in Pennsylvania, who, a few days ago, being asked whether he was going with the Whigs, replied, "No! d—n the Whigs!—they hung my grandfather in the Revolutionary war."

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—The modes of destroying life have increased so rapidly that the votaries of war do not have to consider how to murder men, but out of the numberless methods invented, are only puzzled which to choose. Yet how much nobler is the art of preservation than that of destruction—the science of Hygieia than that of Bellona. Who would compare the merits of a Paixhan gun with those of Sands's Sarsaparilla? The one is formed to destroy God's image; the other to raise it from the bed of pain, and restore it to pristine health and beauty! The one is the messenger of death and disease of life. Scrofula, and all the horrible forms of disease generated by impurities of the blood, and imperfect secretions, whether they be acute or chronic, are removed by this valuable medicine, almost as surely as human existence from the cannon's mouth! Ah! it is better to investigate and apply successfully the properties of herbs and plants on the earth's surface, than to dig into her bosom for the means to destroy human life.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton st., New York. Price \$1 per bottle; 6 bottles for \$5.

Agents for Washington city!—ROBERT FARNHAM, Bookseller, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 11th street, and R. S. PATTERSON, Druggist, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 9th street.

LAME BACK, SIDE, &c.—Multitudes are complaining of lame backs, side, chest, and pain in the muscles, bowels, joints, &c. &c. Now all these ills may be remedied by the use of ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

See Pamphlet. For sale by

N. B. ALLEBASI'S Health Pills, the Black (or Allebasi's) Salve, and Allebasi's Toothache Drops for sale at the same place.